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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/632,279	08/01/2003	Mikio Uchida	AA539MC	5096

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EXAMINER

CHANNAVAJJALA, LAKSHMI SARADA

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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1615

DATE MAILED: 07/28/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/632,279

Applicant(s)

UCHIDA ET AL.

Examiner

Lakshmi S. Channavajjala

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10-22-04; 5-23-05.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,4-7 and 9-23 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,4-7 and 9-23 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>5-23-05</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

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DETAILED ACTION

Receipt of IDS dated 5-23-05, amendment, terminal disclaimer and remarks all dated 10-22-04 is acknowledged.

Claims 3 and 8 have been canceled. Claims 1, 2, 4-7 and 9-23 are pending in the instant application.

In response to the terminal disclaimer filed 4-27-04, examiner has withdrawn the following rejections of record:

Claims 1-23 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-15 and 18 of copending Application No. 10/273,816.

Claims 1-23 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-20 of copending Application No. 10/632,375.

Claims 1-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by US application 10/273,816 (PGPUB No. 2003/0108502).

Claims 1-23 are directed to the same invention as that of claims 1-18 of commonly assigned 10/273,816.

Claims 1-23 are directed to the same invention as that of claims 1-20 of commonly assigned 10/632,375.

The following is a new rejection:

Claim Objections

1. Claims 6 and 7 are objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c), as being of improper dependent form for failing to further limit the subject matter of a previous claim.

Applicant is required to cancel the claim(s), or amend the claim(s) to place the claim(s) in proper dependent form, or rewrite the claim(s) in independent form. Instant claims are dependent from claim 1, which recites a specific polyoxyalkylene derivative. The polyoxyalkylene derivatives of claims 6 and 7 are much broader in scope than claim 1, and do not further limit the specific block copolymer of claim 1.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. Claims 1, 2, 4-5 and 9-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US2002/0051798 to Koike et al ('798) in view of EP 027 730 (EP 730).

'798 teach a gommage composition that generates heat upon contact with water and gives the user an excellent feeling to the user, comprising a component that generates heat upon contact with water such as magnesium chloride, calcium chloride, magnesium sulfate etc (0020); a substance that is liquid at 25 degrees C (other than water) (0017) comprising polyethylene glycol, lower alcohols, glycerol or oils; non-aqueous solvents (0018); and other surfactants. The composition of '798 is free of water (0019) and thus reads on the instant "anhydrous" composition. Table 3 and 4 of '798 teach in addition to the above components, behenyl alcohol, cellulose and

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polyoxyethylene castor oil, which read on the instant claimed, fatty alcohols, cellulose derivatives and polyoxyalkylene derivatives respectively. '798 discussed in the above paragraphs, fails to specify the claimed micron sizes of the inorganic heat-generating agent. However, absent evidence to the criticality of the particle size, it would have been within the scope of a skilled artisan to use appropriate particle size of the heat generating salts without affecting the warm feeling achieved by the composition.

'798 fail to teach the specific polyoxyalkylene derivatives of claims 1.

EP '730 teaches cosmetic compositions for hair or skin treatment, comprising heat generating compounds when brought into contact with water (page 3). Among the heat generating compounds EP 730 teaches fatty alcohols, alkylene glycols and polyoxyalkylene derivatives (page 5, in particular lines 8-19 and page 6, lines 8 to page 7, lines 13). More specifically EP 730 teaches the claimed polyoxyethylene and polyoxypropylene copolymer (example 4 on page 12). Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of an ordinary skill in the art at the time of the instant invention to use the pluronic or any other suitable polyoxyalkylene derivatives as heat generating agents in the composition of '798 because EP 730 teaches that the above polyoxyalkylene derivatives are preferable as heat generating compounds (page 8) and suggests that the heat generating compounds give an excellent finishing and cleansing effect to the consumer upon application, which results in a comfortable hot feeling. One of an ordinary skill in the art would have expected at least a synergistic effect with a combination of the heat generating salts of '798 and the polyoxyethylene and polyoxypropylene copolymer of EP 730.

3. Claims 17-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US2002/0051798 to Koike et al ('798) in view of EP 027 730 (EP 730) as applied to claims 1, 2, 4-5 and 9-16, and further in view of US 6,540,989 to Janchitraponvej ('989).

Claims 20-22 require an amidoamines and an acid.

'798 and EP 730 fail to teach the claimed amidoamines.

'989 teach a self-warming hair care composition comprising a glycol, a quaternary ammonium compound, an amidoamines and a silicone. The composition of '989 is anhydrous and upon contact with water generates heat giving the user a pleasant feeling and also the conditioning ability (col. 1). '989 teach amidoamines (col. 3, lines 41-55; col. 5) and fatty alcohols (col. 4, lines 26-30; col. 5) that are also described in the instant specification. '989 also teach polyoxyalkylene derivatives. Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of an ordinary skill in the art at the time of the instant invention to add amido amine of '989 to the composition of '798, containing block polyoxyalkylene polymer and use the composition for hair care such as hair conditioning because '989 teaches that a heat generating composition that is self-warming gives a warm feeling to use and also provides good conditioning because of the presence of amido amine that acts as a deposition aid and a conditioner. Accordingly, the expected result would be to effectively condition hair as well as provide a warmth sensation to use indicating that the composition is working effectively. Further, with respect to the ratio of amidoamines and acid claimed, '989 teach that a clear

conditioning composition is obtained with amino acid neutralized with acid. Accordingly, optimizing the ratio of amido amine and acid so as to obtain an effective conditioning effect.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 10-22-04 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicants argue that '798 do not teach all the limitations, such as the particle sizes, amidoamines, and also the polyoxyalkylene derivatives of instant claim 1. With respect to the combination of '798 and EP730 (now applied for claim 1, based on the amendment), applicants argue that there is no requisite motivation to combine '798 and EP 730. Particularly, it is argued that polyoxyalkylene derivatives help dispersion of inorganic heat generating agent and prevent agglomeration of inorganic heat generating agents that cause gritty feel. The arguments are not persuasive because EP 730 also teaches the polyoxyalkylene derivatives for a comfortable feeling. Instant claims are directed to a composition and not a method. The cited prior art teaches the same end result i.e., warm and comfortable feeling and therefore, how the effect is achieved is not patentable. Besides, the polyoxyalkylene derivatives of EP still possess the argued ability to prevent agglomeration of particles, because EP 730 teaches the same derivative. The motivation to combine the components directed to same field of endeavor and solving the same problem flows logically, to produce at least a synergistic effect and does not necessarily possess the same reasoning for combination as that of the instant invention.

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Applicants argue that '798 does not teach polyoxyalkylene derivatives, '989 do not teach the currently claimed salts or polyoxyalkylene derivatives and hence there is no motivation to modify the teachings of the prior art.

However, the present rejection shows that the claims are obvious the teachings of '798 in view of EP730 and further in view of '989.

'798 clearly teach the claimed inorganic salts for generating heat. EP730 also teaches heat generating and warm feeling effect by addition of polyoxyalkylene derivatives. '989 further teach amidoamines for the same purpose. Thus, all the references cited constitute analogous art and therefore, as explained the combination renders instant claims obvious and the expected result by a skilled artisan is at least effect in producing the desired heat and imparting the warm feeling to the user, to skin as well as hair.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

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the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.


Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Lakshmi S. Channavajjala whose telephone number is 571-272-0591. The examiner can normally be reached on 9.00 AM -6.30 PM

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Thurman K. Page can be reached on 571-272-0602. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Lakshmi S Channavajjala
Examiner
Art Unit 1615
July 21, 2005



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